



PRESIDENT FIRM AGAINST HUERTA

Determined Not to Recognize a Government in Mexico Which He Believes Founded on Murder.

WILSON INTERVIEW SHORT

Ambassador Spends Only Fifty Minutes in the White House, and Discussion Is Confined to Facts Rather than Policies.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 28.—Whatever may be the course which the administration adopts in dealing with Mexico, it is plainly apparent that the recognition of Huerta as President of Mexico will not be included in this government's programme. It is stated on excellent authority that the President told Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson to-day that he would not recognize a government founded on murder. He referred to the succession of Huerta to the presidency through the assassination of President Madero.

President Wilson is looking at the Mexican situation from a moral point of view, and does not intend to permit his ideas of ethics to be subordinated to expediency. In adopting a negative attitude toward Huerta, the President comes in direct conflict with the views of Ambassador Wilson, whose proposals for the provisional recognition of Huerta have been before him since Saturday. This accounts for the fact that the much advertised conference between the President and his ambassador this afternoon lasted only fifty minutes, and for the official statement made afterward, that the two discussed facts, not policies.

Wilson's Mission Ends.

Henry Lane Wilson's mission to the United States seems to have come to an end. The Secretary of State said this afternoon that the conferences with the diplomat were concluded. Mr. Wilson will not return to Mexico now, having received instructions from the President to keep himself somewhere within calling distance of Washington.

The visit of the ambassador to Washington, which was expected so clear up the Mexican situation as to make the adoption of some definite policy immediately possible, does not seem to have helped much. The ambassador's whole policy of handling the Mexican situation is predicated on the recognition of the Huerta government or immediate intervention. President Wilson does not desire to do either of these things if he can possibly avoid it. He has, however, given Mr. Wilson a hearing and has considered the facts and views the diplomat has presented. But he does not agree with the ideas which Ambassador Wilson advanced.

Concerning the moral aspect of the question of recognizing the Huerta government there is scarcely common ground even for discussion. While Mr. Wilson's report on Mexico has been received with interest he has not had the opportunity of discussing it at great length. His combined conversations with the President and the Secretary of State have consumed not more than four hours' time.

Tribune's Report Stands.

Energetic, but vain efforts were made here to-day to procure a denial of the dispatch published in this morning's Tribune outlining the recommendations made by Ambassador Wilson. Certain officials beat about the bush in the matter, but there was nothing in the nature of an adequate denial. Ambassador Wilson disclaimed responsibility for the publication of the proposals he had incorporated in his report to the President, but he did not deny their accuracy. He also got the State Department to send a report to Mexico City that the publication of his proposals was not "authorized."

President Wilson did not discuss the

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MILITANTS RUSH AT KING

Two Try to Present Petition—Are Freed at His Request.

London, July 28.—While King George was inspecting his guard of honor at the railway station at Chichester, Sussex, to-day, two suffragettes rushed forward and tried to present a petition to him. The police seized and removed the two women from the station. They were liberated at the request of the King.

According to the "Daily Sketch," the police have received information of a suffragette plot against King George. Mrs. Vanderbilt was being driven up John street, and the little boy ran out in the street just in front of her big touring car. John Flynn, Mrs. Vanderbilt's chauffeur, tried in vain to stop the car.

Flynn picked the lad up, and at Mrs. Vanderbilt's orders took him to a physician's office, and after he had been examined Mrs. Vanderbilt took the boy to his home. She also remained there for some time and arranged that the injured boy receive every possible care. If there is no change in his condition by to-morrow morning, the boy will be operated on.

WOMAN DIES IN FIRE

Two Other Victims of Doyers Street Blaze Fatally Burned.

One woman was burned to death and two other persons were fatally injured in an early morning fire in a four story building with entrances at No. 4 Bowery and No. 2 Doyers street. The woman, Ivory Lee, died after she had been taken from the building to a drug store. The other two, Fannie Miller and an unidentified Japanese, are in Gouverneur Hospital.

The flames broke out in a restaurant on the first floor of the structure, and before help could be called had sucked back toward the stairway at the rear and cut off all hope of escape. The score of persons in the house were removed from danger over the roofs. Several firemen and policemen were overcome by smoke and badly burned while making rescue.

Captain Tierney and Chief Kenon were on hand immediately after a second alarm, and soon had the blaze under control. The damage to the building was slight.

LUNCH FROM SILVER CART

Newport Hostess to Serve Callers from Wheeled Sideboard.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Newport, July 28.—A miniature lunch wagonette for use in the home, a device by which many steps will be saved for the housewife who has a few friends drop in on her unexpectedly, is the invention of Mrs. James J. Brown, of Denver, who arrived here recently from abroad and is at the Club Cottage for the season.

Mrs. Brown is having one of the little wagons built for her in Germany. It is to have a silver body with wheels so that it can be pushed about. It will be a small combination of pantry, refrigerator, sideboard and electric cooker.

NEW SHIP FOR EXPLORERS

Diana Damaged, Erik Will Take MacMillan Party to Arctic.

St. John's N. F., July 28.—The steamship Diana, with Donald MacMillan's Arctic expedition aboard, which went ashore in Belle Isle Strait two weeks ago, arrived here to-day badly damaged. She will transfer her cargo to her sister steamer Erik, which will carry the expedition to its destination.

The Diana left Boston, July 4, for Crocker Land exploration work under the auspices of the American Geographical Society and the Museum of Natural History of New York.

TWO WOO MISS CLEVELAND

Baltimore Youths Rivals for Hand of White House Baby.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Baltimore, July 28.—It leaked out here to-day that two Baltimore boys, Herman Stump, son of Judge and Mrs. H. Arthur Stump, and H. Gordon Ewing, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ewing, of Roland Park, are rivals for the hand of Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of Miss Esther Cleveland, who has been guests at Miss Cleveland's home, and Mr. Ewing is there at present. The rivals are members of the senior class at Princeton University and have been chums.

"Thus far I have heard of no engagement, but I know that my son and Mr. Stump, his friend, are fond of Miss Cleveland," said Mrs. Ewing to-day. "I shall see Gordon this week and shall know more about these rumors. If he is thinking about marrying, I should like to spank him, for he's only a boy."

INJURED ON NEW HAVEN; DIES.

Falls Village, Conn., July 28.—Mrs. Frank M. Olin died here to-day of injuries received June 23, when the mixed New Haven train on which she was a passenger collided with a freight train on the Central New England Railway, at Canaan.

EVANS' ALE at Grocers, Druggists, Liquor Dealers. Wholesale and retail. Advt.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS DAVIS CUP

McLoughlin Defeats Dixon in Straight Sets and Clinches Famous Trophy for This Country.

PARKE BEATS WILLIAMS

Wild Applause for American Champion, Who Won Hearts of England—Critical Review of the De-ciding Match.

BY HERBERT L. BOURKE.

Lawn Tennis Critic of "The Daily News and Leader."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, July 28.—It has taken a long time—ten years—for America to win back the precious Davis Cup, which stands for so much in the lawn tennis world, but that Englishmen do not begrudge the honor was demonstrated to-day by the salvo of applause which greeted Maurice E. McLoughlin as he made the winning stroke which defeated Charles P. Dixon, of England, on the famous centre court at Wimbledon to-day by a score of 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

It mattered not that R. Norris Williams was beaten by John C. Parke, who defeated McLoughlin last Friday, in the other singles match, after five sizzling sets, at 6-2, 5-7, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2. The struggle was over when they took the court, as the trophy was clinched as Dixon went down before the dashing American champion. The final result was three matches to two.

Crowd Applauds McLoughlin.

McLoughlin, as no other American player who ever visited England, captured the affection of the spectators to a marked extent. He has had lavishing praise bestowed upon him, and, best of all, it has not appeared to spoil him. Defeat by Parke by no means forced his tail down. He braced himself for the supreme effort in doubles and entered court against Dixon to-day with the laurels of a hero on his brow.

That, at least, is how we felt about it, and when he beat Dixon we were mightily pleased for his sake. It was plain that the strain of the doubles, which he fought almost single handed on Saturday, had not left him slack for this match. McLoughlin struck us as playing a more deliberate game than usual. His service occasionally failed, but in the rallies he took few risks and played a game of making sure until he felt quite safe.

In the first set came the only doubt of his ultimate success. Dixon took this to the fourteenth game by astute lawn tennis tactics, while his stroke production on volley was delightful in grace. For a man of his forty years and bulk Dixon imparted striking energy in the game in this set, and his high kicking service was something of a proposition for the American.

Dixon's Strong Play at First.

Dixon did some noble things while darting about sideways and stretching out his right arm to gather in some of McLoughlin's severe cross drives, and altogether put up a great fight. Thereafter it was very much a case of youth and vigor being served. Albert McLoughlin played fine lawn tennis, and the game was well controlled.

It was not all slashing business, either, as occasionally he lobbed beautifully and intervened with pretty drop volleys. Dixon endeavored to bridle McLoughlin's backhand, but his strokes gradually softened and although intelligent in conception his attack on this quarter was not severe enough, so that when he willed McLoughlin found time to run around the ball for a forehand stroke.

A Question of McLoughlin.

Whether McLoughlin, with rather boisterous methods, will go forward or has reached his limit is a debatable question. His present game requires exceptional physical attributes and it may not be of such an enduring quality as the average English game, in which our men are often best at forty years of age. Ripened tactics, however, and a capacity to husband his resources should give McLoughlin an other ten years at the game he now adorns.

The general estimate over here stamps him a truly great player and little short of H. L. Doherty in the latter's prime. Doherty's game revealed no appreciable weakness, while even McLoughlin could not excel him as match winner.

McLoughlin's backhand needs strengthening, and I think, too, his forehand off the ground should be more consistent, but his general ability enhanced by a great service and unexcelled smash entitles him to be ranked just a little below the rest. As like to spank him, for he's only a boy."

High Praise for Williams.

Unfortunately, the Parke-Williams match did not affect the issue, and thus the intrinsic value was of little account. It was a case of two breezy players giving an entertaining exhibi-

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RAINSTORM MAKES RIVER OF SUBWAY

Water Pours Into Tube for Miles and Electrical Display Provides Excitement for the Passengers.

100 MAROONED IN PARK

Women and Men Seek Safety in Sunken Walk, but Water Rises to Their Knees—Lightning Bolt Kills Man in a Barn.

The heaviest rainstorm of the summer, accompanied by flashes of lightning of bewildering brilliance, struck the city yesterday afternoon. It left a widespread trail of damage from bursting sewers and electrical shocks. The subway was flooded between 50th street and the Grand Central station at the time of the greatest homeward traffic, and for an hour the trains, feeling their way through water that covered the rails, gave the passengers the spectacle of electricity playing over the underground waters.

A lake backed up from 42d street to 56th street, when the sewer under the Long Acre Building overflowed into the subway after blowing off manholes and flooding the basements of hotels and other buildings.

John McDermott, forty-five years old, was killed by lightning while in the barn belonging to his cousin, Mrs. Henry K. Shea, on the Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, Long Island.

Fifteen square feet of the street in East 74th dropped twelve feet, carrying down the wall between the sewer and the excavation for the new Lexington avenue subway, which filled to a depth by thirty feet. Workmen who were slow in getting out swam to the shaft opening and were drawn to the street with ropes.

Marooned in Central Park.

Nearly one hundred persons, many of them women, were marooned in the sunken east walk in Central Park, where they fled to shelter under the overhead transfer walk at 65th street. They were ankle deep and then knee deep in water before they climbed on to the benches. Soon the rising water sloped over the bench tops. Park Commissioner Stover sent an automobile to the rescue, but its engine stalled as it ploughed through the flood. Park attendants laid planks from the slopes to the benches and took the women off in that way.

At the height of the storm a gasoline tank on a sight-seeing automobile at Sixth avenue and 32d street burst and gasoline ran across the street, along the gutter and down into the sewers. Some one dropped a lighted cigarette into the gasoline rivulet which caught afire while the flames ran both ways. The flaming flood reached the automobile first and set it afire. A crowd of curious persons gathered to watch the fire stream running into the sewer.

Suddenly, when the flames ignited the sewer gas below, there was a loud explosion that blew off two manhole covers, hurling them twenty-five feet, and was followed by a belch of fire. The crowd fled, dropping bundles and umbrellas.

Bronx Building Struck.

Lightning bolts struck many buildings in The Bronx. It tore away the cornice of St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, at 189th street and Bathgate avenue, while one hundred children were inside. But the rain drenched the flames before the fire apparatus arrived. Oakhurst Court, at No. 512 West 180th street, was struck, and the bolt ran from the cornice past the feet of Mrs. Jessie De Maille, the janitress, seated under the front steps.

Mrs. Livingstone Ellis and her mother, Mrs. Philip Romets, were thrown from their chairs in their dining room at the top floor and Henry Heidelberg, a tenant on the first floor, was overturned in his chair.

A heavy bolt penetrated the bricks of Studebaker Court, No. 1330 St. Nicholas avenue, after ripping off three feet of the cornice. Charles Fluri, the owner of the building, with his wife and family, saw the lightning burn a wide black swath down their drawing room wall. Mrs. Andrew Wilson, a tenant on the third floor, was slightly shocked.

Electric lights went out and telephone communication was cut off when lightning severed the feed wires leading into the police station at 229th street and White Plains avenue. The same agency clipped the cable connecting the Bronx Fire Headquarters with the Police Headquarters. During the storm electric lights in many places went out for alternating periods of two to three minutes to half an hour and telephones in many parts of the city were put out of commission.

Hotel Kitchens Flooded.

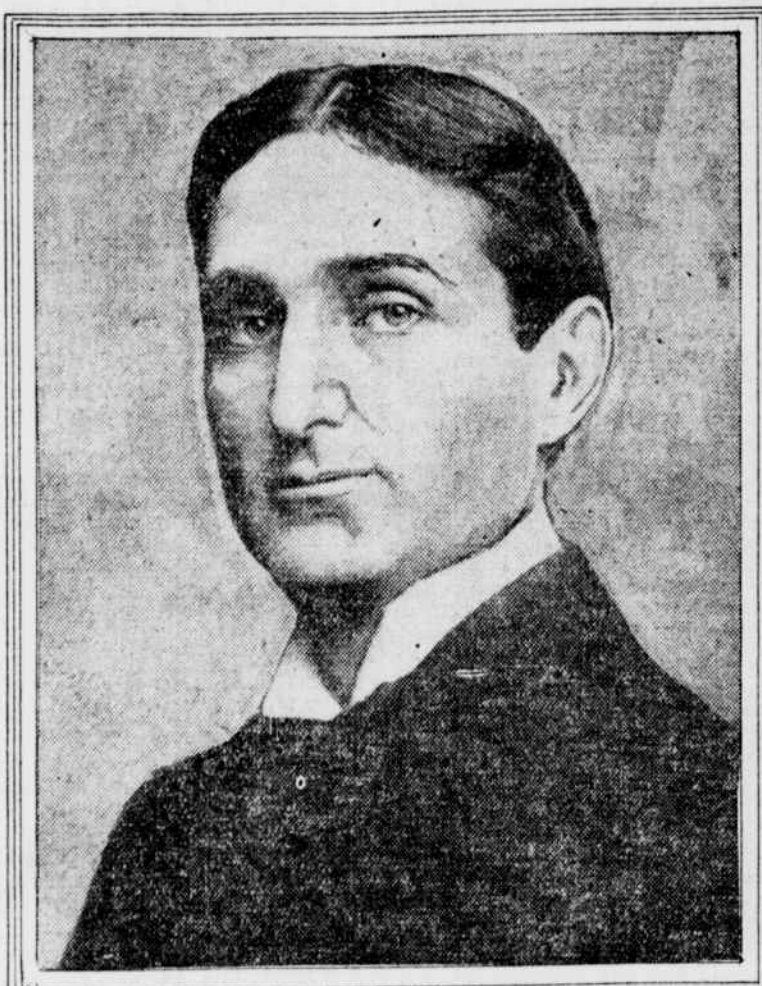
The downpour of rain was so heavy that the sewers between 50th and 70th streets could not drain the water fast enough to prevent general flooding. Light, elevator and kitchen service in several of the hotels in the vicinity of Times Square were cut off for a few hours.

In the Hotel Somerset, No. 150 West 47th street, six feet of water invaded the engine room, putting out the fires and cutting off the dynamo which stopped the elevators. Vain attempts to serve dinner were made by using hundreds of candles.

Four feet of water flowed into the cellar of the Hotel Flanders, No. 135

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SECRETARY WILLIAM G. MADDOO.



IMBECILE PAIR TIED UP IN HOME PRISON

Rescued by Police, Who Found Girl Unclothed and Young Man Suffering Tortures of Neglect.

RICH FATHER PUT IN CELL

Neighbors Wrote of Ories and Search Revealed Terrible Situation of Brother and Sister—Three Sentenced for Beatings.

Chief of Police Hayes, of Hoboken, got a letter yesterday signed by fifteen tenants of the house at No. 125 Madison street, Hoboken, in which they said that for a week or more they had been hearing cries and moans coming from the flat occupied by Michael Zumino, on the second floor. Saturday, the letter said, one of the tenants saw the face of a strange appearing girl pressed to the pane at one of the windows. Then the curtains fell and the face vanished.

Hayes sent Detectives Barrone and Cornelli to the Madison street house with a search warrant, and locked in a room on the second floor they found a young woman. The room was dark and contained very little furniture.

The girl lay on a cot, where she was bound with a heavy rope. She was unclothed, and her limbs were drawn up by means of the rope so that her knees touched her chin. Her hair was matted about her face. The young man, clothed in rags, was in even worse condition than the girl. His eyes were starting from their sockets, and his hair fell in a tangled mass about sunken cheeks, partly concealed by a scraggy beard that looked as if it had not been trimmed in months. His hands were black with grime, and his finger nails were like talons.

Children of Rich Men.

The unfortunate creatures were Annie Zumino, twenty-two years old, and Frank Zumino, her brother, twenty-five years old, the children of Michael Zumino, who owns a fruit stand at Church and Worth streets, New York. The detectives provided clothing for the girl, and the strange pair were taken to the county jail, where they were fed. The prison barbers shaved Frank and cut his hair.

When Barrone and Cornelli went to the house they met Mary Zumino, an older sister. She refused to let them search the house, but they showed their warrant and went ahead. The woman offered no explanation of the predicament of her brother and sister, so the detectives arrested her for assault and battery. From neighbors Cornelli learned the whereabouts of the father. Detectives shadowed him on his way home and arrested him as soon as he reached Hoboken in the evening.

The police learned that Annie and Frank were half-witted from birth, and this condition was made worse by ill treatment. They talked incoherently about their captivity, which was a matter of months, possibly of years. The police found that some weeks ago Zumino tried to have the young man and girl placed in a home at the expense of Hudson County. The authorities investigated and found that Zumino was worth in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The police say he owns part of the block in Madison street where he lives.

City physicians examined Annie and Frank last night and ordered their detention at the jail for observation. It is probable they will be committed to an asylum this week, where their father will be compelled to pay for their support.

Girl Beaten, Two Sentenced.

George Graecorgina and his son, Stephen, Greeks, of No. 319 Henderson street, Jersey City, were sentenced to terms of one year in jail each by Judge

DROP IN U. S. BONDS DUE TO N. Y. BANK PLOT, SAYS M'ADOO

Secretary Accuses Influential Institutions Here of Conspiracy to Defeat Currency Bill.

PUNISHMENT THREATENED

Treasury Head Asserts There's Nothing to Warrant Alarm Over Government 2s, Which Declined to 95 1/2 Yesterday.

\$30,000,000 FALLING OFF

Federal Securities Intrinsically Worth Par, Says Cabinet Financier—He Asserts That Fears of Coming Panic Are Groundless.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 28.—Apropos of the decline to 95 1/2 to-day of the market price of United States 2s, the Secretary of the Treasury issued to-night a statement that is certain to attract wide interest and extensive comment.

Secretary McAdoo flatly charged that this decline was due to a conspiracy on the part of "influential New York City banks" to depress government bonds to defeat the administration currency bill. Mr. McAdoo further intimated that if this alleged conspiracy continued "the department would have to take action," although he did not indicate the nature of the course he had in mind.

The Secretary insisted that there had been no decline in the intrinsic value of the government 2s and that there was nothing in the administration measure to warrant apprehension regarding their future usefulness. In fact, he said their value was enhanced by an amendment now being considered.

Banks throughout the country own almost entirely \$730,882,130 of the 2 per cents. Their market value to-day is approximately \$30,000,000 less than when the banks bought them. Almost all the entire issue is used as security for national bank notes.

At the present price, however, the discrepancy between the market value and the issues of notes against the bonds is covered by what is known as the 5 per cent redemption fund, deposited by the banks with the Treasury to care for retirements of national bank notes.

Secretary McAdoo announced it was not his intention to require the banks to charge off the present depreciation below par, but that the banks might continue to put the bonds at par in their statements to the Controller of the Currency, at least "until some material change in conditions should compel the adoption of another course."

It is evident throughout the Secretary's statement that the administration is decidedly irritated and not a little concerned by the recent decline in the value of this class of federal securities.

Bid for Rural Allies.

After declaring that the two per cents were worth par, notwithstanding their decline in the New York market, Secretary McAdoo's statement, which was given out in interview form, continued:

"The idea seems to be that the country banks, which hold about two-thirds of the 2 per cent bonds and use them as the basis for their circulating notes, may be induced to unite with the New York City banks in opposition to the bill if they can be made to believe that the proposed currency measure is going to injure these bonds and cause losses to the banks. This is, of course, unfounded."

"Meantime, it is folly for any bank to sell government 2s at a sacrifice because of any apprehended legislation adverse to government bonds, as no such legislation will result."

"In the 124 years of its existence, the government has kept faith scrupulously with its creditors, and it is not going to change its honorable character now. If the necessities of any bank oblige it to sell bonds at depressed prices, that, of course, is another matter—a matter solely for the bank to determine."

"The Secretary said that not only had nothing occurred to impair the value of the 2 per cent bonds, but that the amendment already adopted by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House enhanced their intrinsic worth."

"First—Because the banks and all other holders of 2 per cent bonds are given a privilege, not now possessed, of exchanging the 2s for 3s, without the circulation rights, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum of their holdings, present or hereafter acquired. So long as they do not make the exchange, they may retain or sell and buy the 2s and exercise the circulation privilege attached thereto."

"Second—At the end of twenty years the government will pay at par and interest all 2 per cent bonds which at that time remain outstanding. In view of the fact that the 3s have no due date and are payable after 1930 only at the option of the government, the definite promise of payment at the end